

# Morning

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COVERS THE MORNING FIELD ON THE LOWER COLUMBIA

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## BOISE TRIAL PERPLEXING

### Six More Witnesses are Examined

### HAS SIDE ATTRACTION

### Perjury Trial of Aller Takes Place in Adjacent Room to Main Trial

### ORCHARD IS EVER COMPOSED

### Mine Involves Matters More—Witnesses Flatly Contradict Each Other and All Are Equally Positive and Seem to Speak on Good Authority.

BOISE, July 16.—In the last stages of the Haywood case the prosecution put six witnesses on the stand today to rebut the evidence of the defense. They testified to the condition in the Coeur d'Alenes in 1899 and to the situation in Colorado during the strike period of 1903 and 1904. Important witnesses of the day were called to contradict the showing made by the witnesses for defense at that time as there was no reason for calling out the militia of Colorado other than a desire upon part of the mine owners to drive the members of the Western Federation from the mining districts. One witness flatly contradicted the evidence introduced by defense to show that the explosion at the Vindicator mine was due to an accident.

While the big trial was going on in the district court before Judge Wood an interesting offshoot of the case was being heard in the small room used by Justice of the Peace Savage. W. H. Aller, depot agent, who was arrested yesterday charged with perjury was brought before the magistrate for preliminary hearing. The state was represented by Prosecuting Attorney Koelsch and the prisoner by Peter Breen, an attorney of Butte, who has been associated with Haywood's counsel and has been retained by the miners union of Butte to watch the case.

Fred Miller, who was Orchard's counsel just after the Steunenberg murder, assisted Breen. The principal witness in the perjury hearing was Orchard himself. The prisoner was brought from the penitentiary in charge of a guard. No more than half a dozen outside the principal witnesses were present. Orchard went over his story in connection with Scott in 1904 and though cross-examined by Breen, he maintained the same calm exterior and answered each question with positiveness. The case took up most of the day.

A motion to dismiss will be argued tomorrow. Aller is at liberty on \$2500 bonds. In the Haywood trial Edward Alvard, a physician at Butte, swore he saw Orchard the day of the blowing up of the concentrator at Wardner and that he came there on the train returning from Wardner. The train was in the possession of the mob which blew up the mill. Alvard's testimony was in direct contradiction to that of Dr. McGee who swore he saw Orchard playing cards at Mullan several miles away. A. T. Holman swore in rebuttal of the testimony of Thomas Wood, the witness for defense. Wood said he saw Beck and McCormick, the two men killed in the Vindicator explosion, in the eighth level before the explosion and afterwards found their bodies on the sixth level.

He swore that Beck carried a revolver on that day and that he saw the box of black powder on the water barrel in the eighth level just before Beck and

McCormack went up to the sixth level where the explosion occurred a few moments later. The impression was that the two men carried the powder with them and that Beck dropped his revolver which exploded and the powder went off. This would also account for finding the shattered pieces of a revolver near the bodies. Orchard swore he fired the powder with a pistol. Holman was a superintendent of the neighboring mine and formerly superintendent of the Vindicator. He was the first to go down the shaft of the Vindicator mine after the explosion. His evidence contradicted Wood on many points.

L. G. Ramsey, relative of McCormick, followed Holman. He was in charge of the powder in the mine at the time of the explosion. He swore neither Beck or McCormack carried revolvers; that there was no powder in the mine at that time, so far as he knew and there was no water barrel on the eighth level as Wood had testified.

Sheriff Rutan of San Miguel county, Colo., was the last witness of the day. He testified as to strike conditions. Under searching cross-examination by Richardson, Rutan admitted the union miners were deported and driven by force from the country while he was sheriff and no attempt was made to prevent or punish those who attacked the union men. He said the deportations were the work of the leading citizens of Telluride.

### ROOSEVELT APPROVES.

### Writes A Letter Commending Rifle Practice In The Public Schools.

OYSTER BAY, July 16.—President Roosevelt has put his hearty approval on public school rifle practice. In a letter of congratulations to Ambrose Scherfberg of Brooklyn, winner of the shooting trophy of the public school Athletic League, he takes occasion to encourage the system or rifle practice inaugurated by George B. Wingate, retired. That the letter to young Scherfberg may have as far reaching influence as possible, it was made public at the President's direction.

### OLYMPIAN TO WEST POINT.

TACOMA, July 16.—Hugh Pitcairn Shively, of Olympia, has been nominated as a cadet to the West Point Military Academy.

## FRISCO'S NEW MAYOR

### Dr. Edward Taylor Elected By Supervisors

### DEAN OF HASTINGS SCHOOL

### Charles Boxton, the Acting Mayor, Succeding Gallagher, is Removed From Office by Election of Dr. Taylor—End of Reign of "Big Stick."

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—Dr. Edward Taylor, physician and lawyer, dean of the Hastings Law School of the University of California, was tonight elected by the board of supervisors to be Mayor of San Francisco and by open avowal of the bribery graft prosecution, the so-called "Reign" of the big stick, came to an end.

Dr. Taylor was the third man to whom the office was offered by Spreckels and Langdon. His election came as a complete surprise for at no time has his name been mentioned. Dr. Taylor is between 66 and 65 years of age.

### EMPEROR OF COREA NERVOUS.

TOKIO, July 16.—It is reported from Seoul that the Emperor of Corea, nervous and agitated, is resorting to an elaborate system of espionage, following a survey of the proposals made by the government of Japan, through foreign Minister Hayashi.

### GOES TO WEST POINT.

TACOMA, July 16.—Hugh Pitcairn Shively of Olympia has been nominated as a cadet to the United States Military Academy at West Point.

## BUILDING COLLAPSES

### Mighty Avalanche of Brick and Mortar

### MANY BURIED ALIVE

### Debris Falls Headlong Crashing Into Stores Filled With Shoppers

### IT WAS UNDERGOING REPAIRS

### Communication is Established With the Imprisoned, Many of Whom Are Women and Girls—But an Almost Impregnable Mass is in the Ruins.

LONDON, Ont., July 16.—Chrystal Hall, a three-story brick building on Dundas street and one of the landmarks of London collapsed late this afternoon and a score of persons buried under the avalanche of bricks, mortar and timbers. Three has been taken out dead, five seriously injured and four are known to be missing. The falling walls of Chrystal Hall fell upon Brewster's 5 and 10-cent store, completely burying it. The store of Hamilton Long & Co., and W. J. Reif & Co., on the first floor of the Chrystal Hall, were filled with wreckage. The building was being remodeled. A number of old supports had been taken out and the iron girders had been placed. The crash came shortly after five o'clock when all three stores were filled with customers. The fire and police departments with all the ambulances that could be mustered at once began the work of rescue. On account of a great confusion at the scene, it is impossible to account for all those supposed to have been in the building when it collapsed. The cries were heard in the wreckage of Brewster's store and the rescuers located three girls in adjoining cellars imprisoned by the wreckage. They said they were not injured and asked for food and water. Five other girls can be communicated with but they are too frightened to say whether any of their number is injured. The pile of ruins seems impregnable and although the rescuers are working with frenzy, they will be hours releasing any who may be in back of it. A woman has been located in the rear of the Hamilton store. She had a baby in her arms but neither were injured.

### A Later Report.

All those imprisoned by the falling of the walls of the Chrystal Hall who have been communicated with have been released. Many are thought to have been seriously injured and some are only slightly hurt.

### REDUCE RATES.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The long-talked of reduction in interstate passenger rates of western railroads will actually be made next Friday. Generally speaking all rates east of the Missouri river will be on a basis of 2 cents per mile while to all points west of there rates will be reduced to the difference between the present basing rate and the new basing rate in effect next Friday.

The reduction of interstate fares by the western lines is the natural result of the passage of laws by Arkansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota. The eastern roads propose to make similar reductions in their interstate fares. Their rate clerks will meet here tomorrow and continue in session until they have "checked up" all the interstate fares on the basis of the maximum legal mileage of the various states.

### TRAIN WRECK.

### A Rear End Collision is the Result of Confused Train Order.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 16.—The Chicago Great Western passenger train No. 4 collided with Chicago, Burlington & Quincy passenger train No. 23 at Bethel, Kas., ten miles north of here at midnight last night, resulting in the injury of three persons. Because of the high water on the Missouri side of the Missouri river, Burlington trains bound for Omaha and Sioux City are using the Chicago Great Western tracks on the Kansas side of the river. The Burlington train left here ahead of the Chicago Great Western train, but was delayed at Bethel because of an accident to its engine. Owing to a confusion of train orders the Chicago Great Western train approached Bethel at high speed and crashed into the rear end of the other train. The last sleeper of the Burlington train was derailed and all of its occupants shaken up, one passenger being seriously injured. Two train men were also slightly injured. Traffic was delayed for several hours.

### LABORERS COMPLAIN.

### Workmen Sent To Panama Say Present Wages Are Not Sufficient for Living.

MADRID, July 16.—Complaints have been received by the authorities here from Panama that the pay of the laborers who were sent there from Spain has been reduced from 1 peso, 60 centavos, to 4 pesos in the money of that country which is insufficient for existence under the prevailing conditions there.

Senior Lacierva, minister of interior, has asked the Spanish consul at Panama for a report on the subject, but a number of deputies are using pressure to have him make a formal protest to the Canal authorities without awaiting results.

### A SUDDEN COLD WAVE.

VIENNA, July 16.—A sudden cold wave has struck Austria Hungary and conditions are prevailing such as have not been experienced in 130 years. Ten degrees were registered here yesterday. There is some snow in the mountain districts. Summer visitors to the hotels are snowed in and the railways are not working.

## FAIRBANKS DINED

### Vice-President Guest of Portland Press Club

### MAYOR LANE INTRODUCES HIM

### Many Prominent Men Meet the Vice-President at Banquet Tendered Him by the Newspapermen at Portland—It Was a Magnificent Affair.

PORTLAND, July 16.—The Vice-President of the United States was today the guest of the Portland Press Club at whose invitation Mr. Fairbanks visited the city and delayed his eastward trip until tomorrow.

Tonight the Press Club tendered the Vice-President a banquet, which although informal, was one of the most magnificent affairs ever attempted in this city. It was attended by nearly every newspaperman of Portland and by Federal Judges Gilbert and Wolverton, former Senators Simon and Mulkey, Congressman Ellis, Hon. R. A. Ballinger, Commissioner of the General Land office; Dr. Harry Lane, Mayor of Portland, assistant United States District Attorney Cole, Colonel Charles E. S. Wood and Russell King, secretary to the Vice-President.

President John L. Travis of the Press Club acted as toastmaster. The Vice-President was welcomed and introduced by Dr. Lane and was at his best in response. He was followed by Senator Mulkey and by Colonel Wood, John P. Carroll, managing editor of the Telegram and James F. Tyler, a prominent newspaperman of this city and San Francisco.

## THE GLASS BRIBERY

### Success and Disappointment for Prosecution

### UNWILLING WITNESSES

### Lively Tilts Between Attorneys Heney and Delmas Add Spice to the Case

### DR. BOXTON ON THE STAND

### He Was Cross Examined Regarding His Appearance Before Grand Jury But the Court Refused to Allow the Witness to Answer Questions.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—Both disappointment and success fell to the lot of the prosecution in the Glass case today. Two witnesses, John Krause, sub agent of the Pacific States Company and Miss Mary Ryan, formerly T. V. Halsey's stenographer proved unwilling witnesses. Miss Ryan was relied on by the prosecution to tell of incriminating conversations between Halsey and Glass, but the best Heney could get from her and that she had seen Boxton in Halsey's office and that she had been dismissed when Halsey and Boxton entered into conversation.

From E. S. Pillsbury, the attorney for and director of the company and for many years a well known lobbyist in this state, Heney after much difficulty elicited a statement that Halsey had reported directly to Glass and at the time of the alleged bribes, Glass was the only official of the company with power to sign checks for disbursements without approval of the board of directors. After Miss Ryan took the stand, she was asked a trivial question or two by Heney, Miss Ryan insisted that her memory did not serve her and when Heney repeated the question, Delmas came to his feet with this remark to the court:

"Your honor, we must seriously object to the sneering manner adopted toward witness by the assistant district attorney."

"It was not sneering," Heney retorted hotly. "And you know it Mr. Delmas. You have no right to characterize my attitude as sneering."

"I submit to the court that it was sneering," replied Delmas. "And I will now inform the gentleman on the other side that my rights to my client's cases are not to be prescribed or limited by him."

"I shall address myself to the court whenever it appears to me that the gentleman is transgressing," replied Heney. "And I will tell him now that if he does not cease questioning my statements I will settle with him elsewhere."

"Ha, ha, ha," laughed Delmas. Miss Ryan then testified reluctantly that she "supposed" she had seen Boxton and Halsey together. She "didn't pay any attention to what they said" and didn't "remember" whether she had ever taken down a letter from Halsey and addressed to Glass.

Then came the most sensational incident of the examination. Heney looking full into Miss Ryan's face asked her if she hadn't had a talk with Halsey in the corridor yesterday. Objection to this was sustained.

"Didn't Halsey in the hall downstairs yesterday urge you not to testify to forget what you knew?" Before Delmas could object or the court could rule Miss Ryan answered: "He certainly did not." Further questions were objected to and sustained. Miss Ryan was followed

by Dr. Boxton who was cross-examined regarding his appearance before the grand jury but the court refused to allow the witness to answer any questions.

### CAR SHORTAGE.

### Claimed That Delay of Shippers is Main Cause of Shortage.

NEW YORK, July 16.—According to figures compiled in the New York office of the Harriman railroads, these lines have been spending for the past five years an average of \$40,000 every working day for new equipment, or a total of \$60,000,000. This year's orders for cars owned by the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific has been increased 66 per cent and the hauling capacity of their locomotives 69 per cent, as compared to five years ago, while the traffic on these lines has in the same time increased 41 per cent.

That in spite of this showing freight delays have occurred in the west is due mainly to the fact that equipment is tied up by shippers. Cars are not only held overtime for loading and unloading, but thousands are used as storehouses. Records for the past three months show that the average of 3632 cars so held at the principal Pacific Coast shipping points on the Harriman lines equals one-fourth of the new freight cars they have bought for delivery this year.

### ONE MORE DIES.

### Another Succumbs to Injuries of Explosion on Battleship.

BOSTON, July 16.—Seaman Edward F. Walsh died today as a result of his wounds. The total fatalities as the result of the explosion on the battleship Georgia is now numbering nine. Of twelve others who were wounded two are believed beyond possibility of recovery. While three more are in a serious condition.

### DEATHS FROM PLAGUE.

LONDON, July 16.—Deaths from the plague in India during the six months ending June 30 show an appalling total of 1,060,067. This is greater than for the entire year of 1904 which was the highest known previous to this year. In that year 1,022,000 died.

## SITUATION THE SAME

### No Relaxation In Strike of Telegraph Operators

### WILLING TO MEET COMMITTEE

### According to an Official of the Union no Difficulty May be Experienced in Arranging Compromise Should Company Desire to Treat With the Strikers

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—The tension of the situation in the strike of the telegraph operators was not relaxed yesterday and no possible headway was made toward peace. Commissioner Neil and President Small met again last night but refused to divulge anything that developed at the meeting.

The men insist that the Western Union agree to meet a committee of the union. According to one of the officials of the local union should the company show a desire to treat with the striking operators, little difficulty would be experienced in arranging a compromise, so far as the men are concerned. This official said last night that the men would demand that in the event of a settlement all members of the union be reinstated. Members of the union, according to those in a position to know the disposition of the striking operators, would be willing to compromise in the matter of an increase instead of 25 per cent would be accepted. On the other hand, should the officials of the company remain firm in their refusal to treat with the striking operators, the local executive committee would insist that operators in other parts of the country be ordered out.